services. These tokens of the gratitude of a country are not only precious measurable to those receiving them, and who have gained their thite to them by the tofs, and trials, and exposures, and sufferings of a perilous profession, but they become an encouragement, an incentive to other to follow in the same career and to hope for the seme distinction. A character of high and jealers honor is essential to the efficiency of any military cutable lancest.

cue honor is essential to the efficiency of any military establishment.

It is not a cold performance of duty which can raise it to a proper standard, on there must be an exprised as corps, a right of countrion, a stirring with one another, generow, indeed, but active and ceaseless wherever there are duties to be fulfilled or honor to be acquired, whether in the fortress, camp or on the bettle field, and I think I understand the feelings of the American army, and I can say, with a perfect conviction of the truth, that I do not beliege there is another military establishment in the world which exceeds it in the great characteristics of honor, patriotism, discipline, and valor. It has always done its duty to the country, and often under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger, and I hope the country will always be dispused to deal with it in a spirit of justice and kindness. The granting of an additional brovet rank for galiant services on the battle field may be considered now as a part of our national policy, sanctioned by practice and by the approbation of the country. As to the titles, such as were granted elsewhere, thank God we have none to bestow, and I trust never to see the day when any peruniary reward will be conferred upon military men except penalculas for injuries, agreeably to our present system. An additional orevet grade is the true offinitives of which our services offers, and it well becomes the nature of our institutions.

The campaigns in Mexico were fertile in glorious results, and all who contributed to them by distinguished personal exertions received the acknowledgement of their good conduct by Brevet promotions, and in many instances by more than one, where more than one chance of distinction offered uself—and was accepted in a proper spirit. He who planned and conducted one of those perions incode into the heart of an enemy secondary, is the only living officer excluded from this distribution of rewards, so gratifying to the list prade of a soldier. And why is this? Not beca It is not a cold performance of duty which can raise

other services to render we had no other rewards to offer in the line of his daily without some now Legislative provision. With the rank of Mon-G neral our military grades have stopped, with the exception of Comman terin-Chief during the revolutionary war, and of the arrangement for the return of Goneral Washington to the service of the country during our difficulties with France, when the position of Commander of the Arnay—sommissioned as a Lieutennar Gazeral—was conferred upon him, but was afterward changed to that of General of the Armies of the United States. I abuse to this merely as an interesting incident in our Revolutionary history, and not as a precedent for an action now or hereafter, for Washington stood slone in character and services, and in the hearts of his countrymen, and in the annais of the world. As his corcor was without example so the and in the hearts of his countrymen, and in the annals of the world. As his career was without example so the personal conditions attached to him should remain his own, turnishing no precedent for future application. In this spirit of jealous reverence for the name and fume of Washington, he would ask to substitute the world "created," for 'revived," so that this grade any now he introduced without reference to any previous proceed-ings. The mantie of Washington fell on no man, and I have an insuperable objection to connect any one with his honors by reviving them for another. To render the proposed grade obnoxious, the grade of Lieutenaut General has been charged with being aristocratic, and unsuited to the nature of our institutions. It is rather difficult to treat so absurd an objection seriously. Mr. difficult to treat so absurd an objection eriously. Mr. Cass met this objection by illustrations showing its absurdity, and then said for the creation of this office is that it will enable the proper suchority to render as appropriate testimental to the services of General Scott, in the same manner as it had been rendered to every efficer in the army he led to battle and to victory. It is not necessary to review the hie of General Scott that his countrymen may be able to appreciate what he had done for their interest and honor.—Almost half a century has elapsed since his name and his deeds were household words, familiar to the American people through the whole extent of the Republic. But his campaign in Mexico was the crowning act of his military life, and it will ever till one of the brightest pages of our history. I desire, however, to do justice to Gen. Scott, but no injustice to his co-dabovers in that great work, by a spirit of particanality, (to which we are ever prone, and which would leave to his countrymen but little concern.) in many glorious victories, but to all the condensates. great work, by a spirit of participating, to which we are ever prone, and which would leave to his countrymen but little concern,) in many glorious victories, but to admire their splender and his achievements. There is home renough for all, the living and the dead, and let us render litte all, to each indeed as he merits it. Nothing is gained for the cause of participation of fruit by those invideus encomiants which, while they elevate one, depress many by the contrast they exhibit. General Scott led to Mexico an American army composed of volunteers and regular troops, equal to those to be found in any other service, be it waste it may in physical power, in honor, in valor, patriotism and intelligence. The progress of that army is without a parsilled in smelent or modern warefare, by the disparity of force it encountered and overcome, by the celerity of its movements and uniform success of its operations under circumstances of great trial and difficulty, in the midst of a hosaile people, and cut off from their own country, self-dependent and self-austained. Armica were dispersed or overthrown by our gallact countrymen, fortresses fell at their approach or attack, and the capture of the capital terminated the campaign, and, in fact, placed the nation at our mercy. One useden which marked these splendid effects gives them a deep interest and a rounantle character which we may seek in vain in the records of instinant contests. For more days our adventurous army was lost to their coun-

heart of the enemy's territory, and to a vigorous attack upen the Capital. We sail remember with what anxiety this decisive movement was regarded, and how we waited with simost painful selicitude for tidings from our Breihren engaged in a perilcus conflict, and shrouded from our view by the cloud that rested upon them. But ere long this obscurity gave way like the veil that covered and then revealed the Trojan hero, and we saw our figs upon the towers of Mexico and the campaign brought to a glorious close. In these operations so gratifying to our pride, and so honorable to our character, General Scott was the leader, the commander—responsible to this country for their projection and their execution—and well did be fulfill the task assigned him.—Bold and active in his movements, fertile in resource, and prompt in seizing every advantage of the errors of his enemies—he discharged traits of Generalship, which have commanded the respect of the world, said have placed him among the great Captains of the age. And these brilliant achievements have not only conferred imperishable honor upon our name, but they have added to our moral strength and standing among the nations of the earth, by the display of noble qualities which prove that our American army is as able as it is willing to stand between their country and her foes—and to defend her rights and her interest in any extremity of difficulty or danger. For his share in these eplendia feats, I am willing to make provision for conferring on General Scott, this mark of public approbation, and I think he merits it.

Mr. Borland (Ark.) said if this were a direct proposition to confer the rank of Lieutenant General won Scott he would not oppose it, but simply to create

seck in vain in the records of national contests. For many days our adventurous army was lost to their countrymen and to the world. Relying upon the gallantry and superiority of his troops, the General adopted the hardy measure, wise as it proved by its success, but rash as it would have been denounced had it failed, of abandoning his communication with the coast and therefore with his country, and of committing the fate of his army to a forward movement into the heart of the enemy's territory, and to a vigorous attack upon the Capital. We all remember with what anxiety this declays movement wis regarded, and how we wall

proposition to confer the rank of Lieutenant General upon Scott he would not oppose it, but simply to create the rank and leave it to others to center it upon him was no great mark of distinction. He moved to substitute for the resolution, one creating Gen. Scott a Lieutenat

Mr. SHIELDS said that the Constitution rethat all appointments she

Mr. Chase (Ohio) opposed the resolution Mr. CHASE (Ohio) opposed the supry title upon the principle that he thought this capty title would not be considered by Gen. Scott or the world, as increasing his now brilliant fame. He thought the honers and renown gained in civil pursuits far exceeding in value those obtained for military deeds.

Mr. Shields said that if the country was

placed in an alarming exigency, he would prefer one company of disciplined men to a thousand Peace Socie

Mr. ADAMS said he voted once to create this

office, and had regretted having done so ever since. He would not now vote for it.

Mesrs. Clemens (Ala.) and Brooke (Miss.)

thought the course proposed by the substitute would Mr. Hale said he was opposed to the whole

unconstitutional.

Mr. Hale said he was opposed to the whole thing. On a former occasion it was his privilege to have voted in a minority of one on the resolutions returning the thanks of Congress to Generals Scott and Taylor for their victories. He opposed those resolutions on the same ground that men in the British Parliament refused to vote thanks to British officers for victories gained over the American Colonies. Those men could not discriminate between voting thanks for victories gained in an unjust war, and voting to justify that war. He was like them; he could not discover the difference. He could not vote to confer this bonor for victories in the Mexican War, when he believed that war to be atrocious and unjust. It was commenced in injustice and could not be justified. When the history of that war should be impartially written his judgment would be sustained. The real and substantial reasons for that war were three: First, Mexico was weaker than we; Secoad, She had previnces which we wanted, and she would not surremeder, and Third, We wanted those provinces for the purpose of extending Slavery. A war commenced for such reasons he could not justify.

He said this compliment to Gen. Scott was rather late. These victories were gained years ago—Congress had once refused this honor. If there were any sincerity in the desire to compliment Scott, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by the desire to compliment Scott, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by the desire to compliment Scott, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by the desire to compliment Scott, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by the desire to compliment Scott, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by the desire to compliment Scott, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by the desire to compliment Scott, the opportunity of gi

Mr. CLEMENS said there were personal relations between him and Gen. Scott, which made it proper that this measure should proceed from him. He had enjoyed his hospitality at home, followed his banner

abroad, and ate at his table in the capital of a foreign nation conquered by his arms. In all the relations of life he was a men of high honor and unquestioned patrioticm. He could not reply to the Senator from New-Hampshire. How could be reply with becoming temper to a man who had in the Senate uttered a libel upon his country guity of the foul wrong with which he had charged her. It was his duty to have thrown the manths of chariny over the fault rather than to have exposed it. He trusted there was no man in the Senate with heart so bigeted as to vote against this from party con

Mr. Anams replied to Mr. Hale, defending the Mexican War, and a running conversation took place as to the several platforms on the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. CHARLTON supported the resolution, and

replied to Hale.
Mr. Paatt did the same. Mr. Chase replied to Pratt.
Mr. Borland withdrew his substitute.

The question was taken and the resolution Msed, as follows: YEAS-Afchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Butler, Cass.

TASS—Archiscan Badger, Bell, Brooke, Butler, Cass. Chariton, Geinens, Cooper, Davis, De Sansarre, Dirac. Dedge, Jowa; Dedge, Jowa; Dedge, Wisconsin; Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Huttler, James, Jones, Tennessee; Muson, Miffer, Marton, Fearce, Fratt, Rosk, Sewand, Saleda, Smith, Soule, Spitunce, Uncorrected Uplan, Wade—34.

NAYS—Adams, Bridlury, Bright, Cathert, Chase, Felch, Eule, Hamin, Norris, Jumnet, Toucey, Walker—12.

A joint resolution was passed, electing A. D. Bache and J. M. Berrien Research of the Smithsonian

The bill providing for the payment of the Texan creditors was fixed for Jan. 6.

After an Executive Session, the Senate ad-

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the resolutions to refer to the appropriate Committees the various branches of the President's Mesesge.

The question pending was on the proposition of Mr. Clinoman, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the admission of Railroad Iron duty free.

Mr. Thomas M. Howe moved an amendment, m's Mesesge.

miting the continuation of this measure to June 30, 854. He showed the deplerable consequences which he Tariff act of 1846 has produced on the iron manu-ctures of Penneyivania, and the object of his amend-nent was to stay the entire destruction of that interest.

Mr. Carter opposed Howe's amendment, thanking God the duty on railroad iron has come down, as the steple of the district which he represented was wheat. He repeated he is in favor of Free Trade and

Mr. Howe's amendment was objected, Ayes

44, Noes not counted.
Mr. Jones (Tenn.) moved an amendment to Mr. Gokks (Tehn.) moved an amendment to Mr. Clingman's proposition to exempt all kinds of iron from duty. He insisted that relifend companies should not be benefited to the exclusion of mechanics and sgriculturists of the country. He hoped the subject of the terriff would be postponed until the incoming of the new Administration.

Mr. Fuller (Pa.) opposed the pending emendments, conceiving that by them the greatest in-justice would be done to capitalists and injury to the Government itself. Jones's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Jones's amendment was adopted.
Mr. Fireman (Miss.) was for admitting railroad iron free, insisting that it would benefit all sections,
while it could not seriously injure Pennsylvania.

(Da) replied by saying—Congress

Mr. Grow (Pa.) replied by saying—Congress is not required to strike down any particular interest, and that the object of Government is to levy duties on all slike for the purpose of raising the necessary amount of revenue.

Mr. Chandler (Pa.) said the great father of freetrade, Robert J. Walker, was himself in favor of a duty of \$25 per tun on railroad iron, and to this he was willing to achere, following the old instead of the young fogies of Democracy.

MR. MEACHAM (Vt.) offered an amendment MR. MEACHAM (VL.) offered an amendment instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to refund the daties peid on Railroad Iron since Descember, 1846. He said, presuming there were to be Democratic measures, there sheald be Democratic justice, extending examiny to ell, and that being true, it is the duty of Congress, if Railroad Iron is to be free in future, that it sould be made free in the past. Hence his amendment.

Mr. CLINGMAN opposed it. The Government, be said, does not need the money drawn from a tax on Italroad Iron, and therefore he had proposed to repeablt.

Mr. Meacham's amendment was rejected. Mr. Meachan's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Washburn (Me.) moved one, that the
Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report
on the subject of Tariff, by bill or otherwise, on or befere the first Menday in February next. New is the time,
he contended, to modify the Tariff, the consideration of
which should be disconnected from party policies.
There should be a system having regard not marely to
how a given amount should be obtained, but looking to how a given amount should be obtained, but looking to the effect and operation on all the great interests of the

Mr. Howard (Texas) said it seemed to him Mr. Howard (Texas) said it seemed to find that the proposition was a singular political movement, coming from the Wing side. If those gentlemen had admitted their whole policy erroneous, and they had declared their purpose to reverse it, then they would be entitled to a character for candor. They still adhere to the protective policy, and their object is to get a tariff wholly protective. If the tariff is to be reduced, the proposition should come from its friends, and not from enemics. He wished to leave this subject untouched until the incoming of the next Administration.

Mr. Taxaor (Ohio) offered an amendment in-

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio) offered an amendment instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the prepriety of substituting specific daties for ad-valuem duties whenever it may be practicable, and a home valuation, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual message.

This, after some remarks in favor of it by Mr.

TAYLOR, and Mr. VENABLE in opposition, was rejected. Ayes 46, Nays 82. Mr. Duncan (Mass.) offered and advocated smendment instructing the Committee on Ways and sans to report a bill reducing the duties on certain icles, and exempting others from duty which enter o the composition of manufactured goods. to the composition of manufactured goods.

Mr. Ewing (Ky.) briefly gave his reasons for

opposing the amendment, and declared himself in favor of the admission of railroad iron duty free. Mr. Duncan's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MEADE (Va.) offered a substitute for Mr. Meaburn's amendment, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duty on railroad fron to that point which will secure no more revenue than was collected during the last fiscal year. Mr. Skelton (N. J.) opposed this, when it

Mr. Ficklin (Ill.) offered and amendment, proposing a pro rata reduction of duties, preserving the ad valorem principle. He spoke in favor of it. Mr. Houston (Ala.) opposed it; and it was

Mr. Washburn's substitute was voted down, and then Mr. Clingman's amendment was rejected.

The resolution as originally offered, referring e subject of the Tariff and Revenues from Customs the Committee of Ways and Means, was adopted

theet amendment.
The remaining resolutions were then considcred by the Committee, and subsequently reported to the House, but before definitely acting upon them an

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston. The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, from Havana vià Key West, arrived at Charleston on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

The Isabel left Havana on the afternoon of

the 15th, and brought 46 passengers-36 cabin and 10 in

The Havana papers contain no news of im-The Havana papers contain no news of importance which has not been anticipated by other arrivals. The Diario makes copious extracts from and comments on President Fillmore's Message, which it highly extols. "The Law muskets" also claim a paragraph. The editor endeavors to be merry on the subject, and desires to know what is to become of them.

KEY WEST, Dec. 15.—The weather in the

Gulf, the past few days, has been extremely bolaterous, and but few vessels have been seen from the cupolas passing east or west. No other marine news.

The city is remarkably healthy. Few stran-

The city is remarkably hearthy. Few strangers are here this winter, and accommodations are abundant. The hotels are suffering for want of patronage, and their landlords would be happy to show their fare, and spread out to hungry guests the delicacies of

The bark Byron, Pinkham, from Laguns, with legwood, (arrived on the 10th November,) has finished all repairs, and sailed for New-York on the 12th of De-

The schooner Anita, Dawson, of and from The seneous Ainta, Dawson, of and from Themssten, with a cargo of inne for Charleston, and re-ported in our last as having arrived in distress, has fin-ished all repairs and is now ready to take in cargo. She will alter her port of destination and sail for Mobile on or about the 20th.

The City Councils of Norfolk, Va., have decided against the issue of small notes.

The Boston Traveller learns from good authority that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is about to visit Great Britain, with her husband. She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted, and the will soon leave for Liverpool.

The Boston Bee adds to the "Uncle

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

Dignity and Progress of the Mechanic Arts. BY JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ.

The opening lecture before the members of the Mechanic's Institute was delivered last evening by James T. Brady, Esq., in the hull of the Institute, No. 1 Bowery. The sudience though not very numerous, was highly intelligent, and manifested a deep interest in the lecture by frequent and hearty applause. In commencing. Mr. Brady remarked that he had always found that the very best manner of dealing with classes or with individuals, was, to be frank and direct in commencing. He would say therefore, at once, that, although by no means wholly unaccustomed to address public as-semblies, he was by no means a practiced lecturer; and the nature of the occasion allowed him to follow a wide range of remark, and speaking what he had long thought the proper means by which the American me-chanic could accure to himself his deserved position in society. He remarked that he once had the honor of society. He remarked that he once had the honor of belonging to this institution, and probably would yet have beeinged to it, but for that spirit of procrastination characteristic of the profession to which he belonged. The constitution of this institution, remarked Mr. B., says that it was established for "the general instruction in populer and useful science, and its application to the arts and manufactures by means of classes, achools, lectures, a library, a museum, and models of machinery." This constitution was adopted in the year 1833, and doubtless there are in this and ence gentlemen who were members at that time; and I doubt not they will colonide with me in expressing the opinion that there has been a greater revolution in the world since that period than Jaring many centuries preceding. Since 1833 the in tances have been rure where the conqueror has established to himself any additional reputation. But, within that eventful period, there has happened that industrial pursuits have more gained and fixed the attention of mankind than slmost any triumple in human effort. A the World's Exhibition in London, last year, this fact was well illustrated

In view of this fact, I am led to consider how strange it is that the social condition of mechanics throughout the world, should either by the power of government.

it is that the social condition of mechanics throughout the world, should either by the power of government, the world, should either by the power of government, or some arbitrary rules of society, or by some other mischieves influences, be at this time by no means what it is entitled to by its meri. And it is very interceting to look back over the history of the world and see the uniformity of effort which has been made to keep in subjection that class of the community who labor

cetting to took hack over the marry of case the informity of effort which has been mixed to keep in subjection that class of the community who labor with their hands.

When we go back to Egypt and see the stupendous pyramids and ruins, and redect that of all the people who witnessed these monuments, scarcely one now remains, we are consoled with the fact that they are all of no utility now. Darkness broods where brilliance illumined her paths. But we are consoled with the identity of the ruled has been developed that that state of society was one which was destined to pass away. It was a state of tyranny on the part of the ruled, and degradation on the part of the ruled. It would be natural for the reader of history to suppose that when a savage people had passed into a state of civilization—had burst upon the world in a new light that the position of the industrial classes would have been elevated. But, what has been the course of events in this matter? Why, when you look at the British Islands, and consider their history, you discover that the aborigines had smong them no more of inventive skill than such as was adapted to their entirely barberous condition. When the Romans prosented themselves in the British Islands, they brought arts, and catablished a comparative civilization there, and men of skill hastened thither from other parts of the continent. But when the Romans were called each to their native soil, they left those islands in the condition of advancement which they rever would otherwise have attained. And when the Sax as presented themselves there, we know that they were a wild rage, with but very little mechanical skill among them. But when the Normans came, they secured the advantages of the arts and sciences and exhibited their superiority in the arts of refinement. Still the working classes were treated with contamely and opporession; and you know that force Britain, at this moment, under a government which some deem wice, the condition of the laboring classes is, to all intents and working classes were treated with contained and oppression; and you know that Great Britain, at hits moment, under a government, which some deem wise, the condition of the laboring classes is, to all intents and purposes, attended with something of that degradation which power can impose upon it. I say this, with a view of introducing a remark whose application to our time you will at once perceive, viz: that even here, in this country of ours, with an equality of civil liberty that is unquestionably perfectly basinced, it is a singular fact, which you will recognize at a moment, that in the classification of Society the tendency is to put professional men—men unaccustomed to manual labor—at the spex. While the other class are beneath them,—Now, on this topic, it is the easiest thing in the world to be a demagogue. And it is an unfortunate thing in this community that the will and interested demagogue does more to insult this class than the worst enemies they have in the ranks to which have just alladed. It is frequently said to you that the mechanics are an "oppressed class." It is not so! [Applause.] And he who declares this, is nothing more or less than a demagogue. [Applause.] Because, under the equal protection of the Constitution, which insures to every one the rights and the means of seeking happiness, reputation and property, I utterly deny that the the race for honor nor reward, this class are at all dependent upon the patronage of any other class whatever. [Applause.] The surroture and organization of our society—both in the city and in the country—though not controlled by law, is as arbitrary and unjust as it is in the country from which we came. But I claim that the great error does not consist in the fact that the self-styled aristocracy claim for themselves a higher position in society; but the great difficulty is, the week and low ambition of the majority of the descredants of the workingmen in trying to raise themselves to that position with the hope of finding honor descendants of the workingmen in rying or assection, selves to that position with the hope of finding honor there. It has been remarked that our aristocracy in America was, perhaps, the most democratic aristocracy in the world, because it was based on money, and as all were at liberty to strive for money, all had a chance to place themselves on that eminence. Well, now when we look

America was perhaps, the most democratic aristocracy in the world, because it was based on sooney, and asall were at liberty to strive for money, all had a chance to place themselves on that eminence. Well, now when we look at the aristocracy of England, there is some sanction, an odor of antiquity about the nobility, like that which gives it a title to be reverenced there. But our aristocracy, utterly destitute of high lineage and great learning, presents, to my mind, the very last instance of anything to alurement to seek it for the sake of a position in society. Yet, I think there is a trademey in this country, on the part of those who apring from the lower classes, as they are called, it society, to leave a sphere in which they have been educated, that they may associate in other classes, thinking thereby to gain to themselves either reputation or wealth.

New, why should any such idea as this ever have been entertained? Why should the idea of obtaining a degree of peculiar sanctity within this "charmed circle ever have obtained among so many? It is because those who are engaged in industrial parents have yielded to this failing. It is true, that as long as the world lasts, there will be classes in society. But it is equally true that each of these classes, can, through its own merit, obtain for itself as good a social position as any other class. In the days of Wilham the Conqueror, smong the rough, hardy soldier.

"Who quittes not his harness bright," Neither by day nor by might."

neither writing nor reading were common. I think I am correct in seying that even Magna Charter, which were wrong by the Barons from the hand of John, had no mame subscribed to it. But now the world has greatly changed. Learning is common as air. All classes and all conditions partake of its benefits. This being the case, there is nothing that can be more important than the elevation of the mechanics. To be effected how? By themselves and by themselves slone.

Mr. B. spoke at considerable length of the great progress which our

Charles H. Delavan, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, and Chairman of the Lecture Committee, at the close of Mr. Brady's lecture, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was received with favor and adoption. The lecture next week is to be by General John A. Dix. Subject, "The Influence of our Government on the Condition of the Industrial Classes."

Mr. Wm. H. Fry's Fourth Lecture on Music. One of the series of Ten Lectures on that

subject, delivered by him on Tuesday evening, at Metropolitan Hall, was read last evening. It was listened to by a large and appreciating audience which nearly filled the hall. The subject of Grecian and Roman Music was treated upon. The lecturer said, if Theogony and Music went together among the East Indians and Egyptians, the intercourse was yet more marked with the Greeks. Among all their heroes whom trick and imagination placed as Gods on Olymjus, hardly one was dissociated from Music. Herodotus suys, that after the invention of copper and iron, an armor was first made—the warriors danced in it at the sacrifices with tumult and clamor, and bells, and pipes, and drums, and swords which they struck upon another's armor, in musical times, appearing seized with a divine fury; and this is reckoned the original

Music in Greece.
It seems that when the Phoenician letters, ascribed to Cadmus, were brought into Greece, they were at the same time brought into Phrygia and Crete, by the Curetes who settled in those countries, and called them Ephesian, from the city Ephesus, where they were first taught. According to Sir lease Newton, Cadmas

was a cotemporary of David, and married Harmonia, the sister of Jasius and Davidanus. There is a passage in Athenous which says that Harmonia was a player on a flute; the Greek word armonia does not bear radical decomposition so that what it means does not appear. Diodorus Siculus gives full details of the marriage of Cadmus and Harmonia: all the Pagan divinities were present for the first time at such a festival. Music as first specified in Grecian History is that of the clashing swords, and the noise made by dancing round Japiter, an infant in a cave, to provent his father Satura from

hearing his cries. Minerva was con-idered the inventor of the Flate; she was also called Musica, or the Musicism. Amphion, it is said, first built an altar to Mercury, and the God iuspired him so in music and architecture, that he fortifed the Bestian Thebes simply with his lyre. Apollo, however, was the most celebrated of musicians. Marsyas, who ventured to contest with Appllo in his art. was flayed alive. The Oxford Marbles mention definitely Hyagnis, of Phrygia, as the inventor of the Piute and Physian mode, 1506 B.C.

hrygian mode, 1506 E.C.

Apollo destroyed the Serpent Python, who did great mischief around Parnassus; or in other words, the rays of the sun dried up the pestilent marshes. Hence the Pythian Garnes. At these and other sames poetry and music were chaunted and played, as among the most exalted and prized occupations, and honors to the victors bestowed, through statues, pictures and ovations. The history of Greece is so much mixed up with perichablemonuments of art materialize them. Plutarch, who was a priest of Apollo, deeply struck with apparent regard for the deity-perhaps in the exoteric voinmakes Apollo inventor of the flute and lyre, because such divine things could not otherwise than come from God. This is an ancient historian who speaks, whose Lines is not yet dend.

A very elegant relic of antiquity is the Hymn to Apollo. [A fragment of the music from an ancient MSS, was exhibited by a diagram.] The words, according to a spirited translation of Prior, are in part

This brief extract from a long Hymn by Calimachus, which is yet preserved, was sung for centuries by the most elegant and acute people of antiquity. It only ows what becuteous bubbles burst on the sea of the Infinite when such artistic worship dies out. As the clue to the sense of Beauty among the great people of antiquity, your attention shall not be occupied in speaking of their system, for a right explanation would require many hours. Whether we moderns have hit on the method of interpreting Greek music I shall not determine; but one thing is known, that particular de-Greek authors—among others, no less a person than the immortal Euclid, the best writer on the subject of

Ancient Mu. ic.

Considering the number of classical scholars present, as well as those who know music, this technical disquisition may not be out of place. Less, perhaps, was not due at such a lecture in the chief City of a country where millions are given to classical literature, but, perhaps, not a cent to the elucidation of the tyrical system which gave birth to Greek poetry. We need certainly to study Greek Art in all its plenitude. Then we shall distort and dislocate the the sublime models which came from Grecian genius, because the soul of the nation was fed by all the muses : not our college discipline, where ancient words and arithmetical figures are dissociated from the harmonics of the eye and car.

If our colleges were fully classic would we witness such edifices as the United States Bank Building of Philadelphia without lateral pillars, and without a harmonious site, stuck down like a lovely woman into a flour-barrel between insolently tangent shops, and calling all the world to admire the pose? And how many buildings are better off among us?

"God made the countryman the town," says the English poet. And why should not God make the town in a Democratic Christian country! Why should not the adorable rus in urbe—the country in the city—the heaven-showing, health-shedding loveliness of great parks and gardens, of trees, flowers, fountains and statues, teach us that Art is a continuation of Nature and both the emanation of Divine goodness ?

But Sophocles, after leading soldiers to victory, returning home triumphant, appeared on the stage as chief character in one of his own great tragedies; and, at his own particular request, he was allowed by the pub-lic to break through the rule which obliged an author to act a part in his play. This favor was granted solely on account of the weakness of his voice.

And were the Grecians foolish to require a Major-General to appear thus on the stage?

If Major-General Scott, in addition to his other accomplishments, had written a five-act tragedy, and, on acting himself the chief character in it once at the Broadway Theater, had come out the next day in the newspapers begging the public to excuse him from appearing in his play, because his voice was weak—this would be deemed the oddest thing imaginable for the individual and the public.

Just the reverse. To the Athenians the stage was the common after upon which Music, Poetry and Painting were laid: to write for it and act on it was the apex of a Attic distinction. Can we wonder that such a peo ple understood the physically graceful? Can we be surprised that we have to berrow their interpretations of plastic beauty? But we may wonder, considering the time given to Grecian literature, at the arguments against the stage, in which we are told that the profesdon of an actor was never esteemed. It was exalted among the people to whom we are most indebted: to those whose ideas are flashing, incoherently to be sure, along the palatial quarters of New York, and whose models are inseparable from the culture of a gentleman.

A few words more on Grecian Music : A few words more on Grecian Music:

"The most celebrated Flute player of antiquity," says Dr. Burney, "was Lawia; her beauty, wit, and abilities in her prefession, made her regarded as a prodigy. The honors which she received, which are recorded by several authors, particularly by Plutsreh and Atheneus, are sufficient testimonics of her great power over the passions of her hearers. Her claim to admiration from her personal allurements does not entirely depend at present on the fidelity of historians, since an exquisite engraving of her head upon an Amerbyst, with the veil sand bandage of her profession, is preserved in the King of France's collection, which, in some measure, authorities the accounts of her beauty."

A particular friend of Demosthenes was a flute-player

A particular friend of Demosthenes was a flate-player -and a flute-player at Athens comprehended the stuff of which ambassadors were formed. In fact the whole Grecian practice was different from ours; and up to the time that Art is appreciated among us, socially, pelitically and religiously, we cannot claim to possess a classic polish.

The Romans originally were not a musical people. Did time permit a pleasant anecdote might be recited with the fuliness of ancient detail, how once upon a with the religious ceremonies of flome, came to a dead stand still because the flute-players struck in a body and quit the city. The recital is very naif and highly indicative of a primitive state of society. Under imperial Rome, music flourished, but it was a fungus growth. Juvenal distinctly testifies to the low social position of musicians. Yet there were times when an exception in their favor seemed to be made.

Suppose Senator Seward were to rise in his place at Washington and speak thus: "Mr. President, I have just received from President Filmore's Secretary, the following important intelligence: Mr. Fillmore (who is supposed to be journeying North) has just obtained one of his musical victories. He challenged Signor Rubini to a trial of skill, in singing Ecco Ridente with variations; Signer Rubini and His Excellency appeared both on the stage together, attired in sock and busk-in. In a very little time the inferiority of Signor Rubini was apparent, and the assembly pronounced loudly in favor of Persident Fillmore."

Well, when Rome was built of marble, had mag-

nificent roads leading to the uttermost parts of the Empire, was rich in Arts and Sciences—she was governed by the Emperor Nero. This musician Governor or President or Emperor went to Greece and sent fletins of his musical triumphs to the Roman Senate. The Grecian notation was simplified at Rome. The

modes of the Church, which I may not now stop to describe, came from the Graco-Roman music. They were limited in their scope-monotonous-timid-and, to my apprehension, any thing but fit for religious music, which demends the widest range of ripened science -ss deep as the imagination can make it.

We have now been so long down among the dead men that we may, for the sake of varioty—and chrono-logical order is not aimed at in these lectures—take up notices and performances of the art in our own day.

The pieces of music followed in the order of the programme, and one of them in particular, the finale to the first act of Fry's Leonora, sung by Madame Rose de Vries with extraord nary briffiancy, accompanied by a trio and chorus, was received with universal choers, and redemanded with a torrent of applause. A duo from the same opers, for tenor and bass, Messrs, Vietri and Coletti, was much applauded. A solo by Madame Pico Vietti, a remarkable sample of the ornate style of Rossini, made a capital hit.

Mr Fry spoke a few words in remark on the subject of his opera as follows:

The Opera of Leonora, from which are extracted the Duet and Finale performed this evening, was first produced in English at Philadelphia, in 1845 and 1846, and given for upwards of twenty nights. Scenery had been painted, costumes ready and rehearsals advanced, to give in Italian, with great stage splendor, in this City, at the Astor-place Opera-House, under the management of Mesers, Sanquiro and Patti, in 1848, when the failure of those gentlemen caused the theater to be suidealy closed. My absence from this country during seven years, prevented me from producing this or other operas here. I make this explanation in consequence of it having been lately published in two newspapers in this City, that the opera of Lionora was damned in Philadelphia. If a run of sixteen successive nights, which is equal to one-third of the usual subscription Italian Opera season, in this City, constitute failure, so be it.

One inference from Mr. Fry's Lectures thus far seems to us perfectly obvious, and it seems also to ex-plain the small progress made in Music in ancient times and among the nations of the East, and that is, that until the invention of some keyed instrument, an organ, harpsichord, or plane forte, not even melody could be developed. So soon, however, as we find an imperfect organ brought into use some centuries since, we see the foundation laid for that wondrous superstructure, which the Lecturer calls Modern Music. We expect a rich treat when Mr. Fry reaches that branch of his subject, which will open to us muste in the cradle of its modern development, when first the rude organ began to open to the musical ear new ideas of the power and resources of the divine art. embrace this opportunity to call the attention of those whose duty it is to preserve order in the house, to the outrageous conduct of a pack of boys, who seem thus whither amateurs like to resort, as being the best point from which, both to get the full effect of music, and to hear the words of the speaker. Talking, laughing, running out and in, back and forth, is quite in order with these young nuisances, and last evening we saw something very like a game of fisticuffs during the exe cution of the Aria from Der Freyschütz.

THE PEOPLES' LECTURES.

The second in the series of "the People's

Lectures," was delivered in the Tabernacle last even-

ing by Rev. Samuel Osgood, (of the Church of the

Messiah) The attendance was one of the largest wa

have seen in the Tabernacle since the commen

Luck and Plack. BY REV. SAMUEL OSCOOD.

of the Lecture season. The subject of the Lecturer's Discourse was entitled "Luck and Pluck, or, What Makes the Man and his Fortunes." The Lecturer commenced by observing that every man's life was a drams, in which the plot depended upon the play be-tween his own will and his fafe, or between his character and his circumstances. The ancient tragedy was well defined to be 'Man Conquered by Circumstances;" and the modern tragedy was equally well defined "as Man Conquering Circumstances." In both cases the parties were the same; and in many respects, he saw both various of the drama in active—in real life. Whatever be the scene or the character, our interest always turned upon the hero, asking at the same time how far he made his destiny and how far it was made for him. But now adays we were not content to leave the development of this question with epic or dramatic heroes. Every man asked the question for himself and his children; and our poets and story tellers found favor as the illustrated by fervid portraitures, the trials and triumphs of our common lot. The current fictions of the day, which we were all so eager to read, were but so many prose epics of modern society. Now, we took pleasure in every life-like sketch of what we were all passing through, whether it were a biography or a novel, whether the hero were a statesman or an apprentice whether the hero were a statement of an appendix boy, the heroine, a city belle or factory girl. Indeed we were setting our historians to work somewhat in the same direction; we asked them not to tell us how Casar fought or Louis reigned, but how aman or a family would get along in the ordinary routine of life, in editer Rome or France—Infine, to tell us of the lot that hefel the cammon people in the days when camps and courts ruled ail. It might appear to some that the title of his lecture was odd: indeed, his subject might be translated "chances and character or fortune of man," but he would divide it into three distinct branches. He would speak first of the chances of human life that went to make up what we called "a man's luck." Then he would speak of the dangers under which a man lay of being mastered by these chances, or to conquer his luck by his pluck. [Applace] The chances of life—he used the word in us just and not unusual sense, as embracing all the events that beful man—were casual instead of being certain. To say that life was full of chances was only asserting the limited knowledge of man, and by no means denying the Providence of God. To this all seeing eye nothing was casual. To us everything was casual of which we were not certain. The region in which we did our work of life was that broad realm of contingency lying between the domains of mathematical certainty, and that place wherein probanothing was casual. To us everything was casual of which we were not certain. The region in which we did our work of life was that broad realm of contingency lying between the domains of mathematical certainty, and that place wherein probabilities dwelt. The doctrine of chances was but another name for the science of probabilities. To obtain some adequate idea of what might befall man, it was well to glance at the relation in which we stood to the external powers that seemed to rule us. We were born into this vast Universe; we were ruled by its events; our lot was materially connected with its affairs, and its phenomena. Well as we might discern some of its great laws, it was still constantly surprising as with new revelations. The comet and the eclipse no longer astonished us, nor the hurricane or the earth-quake filled our breasts with slarm, yet every day found as gazing upon the face of Nature to learn her captricious moods, for health and fortune often awaited upon the experience obtained from the observance of her faful changes. Every day was 50 some men an unlucky day, because it was wins it was. To other men, for the same reason, it was a lucky day. Take life in its small extent, and every man must allow that our great mother, Nature, defied all our attempts to predict her will, and was continually panishing the reckless and startling the inquiring by some new display of her unmessured forces. So we might speak of nature as affecting the chances of a man's fortune. Now turn to man. The world of humanity was as full of contingencies as the world of matter. The mind of man was not a fixed fact, nor was the will of woman in all circumstances a mathematical certainty. [Laughter] Sometimes it almost seemed as if our knowledge of mankind were becoming an exact scie ce, so wonderfully had facts been classified, and circumstances apparently general brought under the control of established laws. Thus, so into an insurance office in Wall-set, and inquire upon what terms a ship absent upon the Arctic Coast would b eral brought under the control of established law. Thus, go into an insurance office in Wall-st, and inquire upon what terms a ship absent upon the Arctic Coast would be insured, and the achary would reply the moment the question was asked, so well were all the chances of maritime risk understood and classified. Among the chances of life marking the development of character in man, was one of vast importance—what we called "the times"—that third element in the chances of life—that tie so made up of various influences from nature, from man, and from Providence. Who would presume to define that mighty power within the limits of certainty? Who or what "the times" were, we should judge as we were able. Wenseeded constantly to be watching the probabilities of events to guide us in our every-day worldly affairs. Every year's experience made startling developments. Let any practical man philosophically study the price current of his own business—let bim consider the causes and consequences affecting his commodity, cotton, wood or iron—let it be stadled well, and what a view would then flash upon him at once of the vastly complex condition of things in fecting his common that a view would then flash upon studied well, and what a view would then flash upon him at once of the vastly complex condition of things in the relations and business of men! Let the politician trace the effects of a single act of popular will upon our political condition. Could the statesman tell us what consequences were to follow to our country from the march of that determined soldier who made the Rio Grande the Rubicon of our empire, and found upon the shores of the far Pacific domains of gold and a future so full of romantic hopes. How strangely the chances connected with that event had borne upon the subsequent history of our country. What man was

States and what party ever hore a de'eat more manfully has the party in this instance? [Applause.] Look in imagination at the last open grave in St. Part's Cathedral, where the dust of Wellington new mingled with the ashes of Nelson, and read the lesson there pronounced upon the chances of human hie! Taluk of Traisligar and estimate, if possibly, what might have been the effect if the bullet that struck down Nelson on beard the Victory had been fixed an hour earlier.

Think what would have been the story of Waterloo had Blucher been more birdy, or Grouchy more agide. Look now at France and beheld that strange apactacle, in which the stars of Josephine and Napoleon ascened to mingle their light over the head of the new Emproy. It whom we might even now imagine we heard the shouts of the populace cheering him to his throne. Think of the man—the madean of Strasburg and Bolionane and the scape goat of Ram, President, and now Emproy. Think of that men upon the French throat, and then meditate upon the chances in the affairs of men. He might speak of the same thought in connection with religion, and show that the theologian was sometimes surprised to find that there was something of what was termed "lack" in the rise and fall of adverse sects. But studying all these facts before alluded to, who would not allow the evidence of casual circumstances in the affairs of fife—who would not at one find its them occasion for surprise—a motive for forethought? What man present could remember his individual history, without admining that he waiked in the dark who did not in the routine of life make great allowances for the force of circumstances; Having disposed of that branch of the subject, he would now speak of the influence of circumstances, and the danger of their mastering man. It was a clearly recognized fact that the mind dwelt more upon interest that were at stake than those positively secure. The merchaut thought more of his ship of at sea than of his six or seven, perhaps better vessels, lying sing at anchor in the h

watched those chances, they looked upon them with hope, or with fear, or with an even mind. First came the man who was in a tover at the prospect of luck—the sangume man who believed hie to be a lottery, in which he literated to win. Such a man in his mas raigar shape was literally a gambler, bent on making a fortune or the race-course. But let the gambler pass, for gaining trained no active, manly energies, and necessarily ruined the man and his fortunes. Closely upon the meas of the gambler came the "fast" man of business—in haste to be rich, impatient of labor, and by his expenses, proving that if he old not make his own fortune, he understood as well how to spend another man's fortune as if he learned the art in our Common Council. [Enthusissic and protracted applaine.] Lite to such a man was very like a Musica-ipp voyage to those on the lookout for a rice, consoling themselves with the redection that the chances of their rival's coller bursting and blowing them to atoms would be as great as their own. The "fast man" thought the locometive but "a slow coach," and toat the telegraph "did very well for a beginning." [Laughter.] "The "fast man" of business also looked forward with conflict expectation for the arrival of the period when all days of payment indefinitely postponed. Look at a higher class of singuline men—the scanner who exceted in the clouds the air-drawn castles of his fancy. Sometimes his schemes, it was true, opened up fields upon which man of greater pradence entered and improved to their own and the public advantage, though generally disastrous results attended his wild fancial speculations. [At this juncture, the light of the gas bocame nearly extinguished, so that the building was in aimost complete darkness. The Lecturer piconely remarked, "This is surely one of the chances of life; (great laughter) let us wait in hope and with a good sprik." The light, however, was coon restored, and the Lecturer resumed, and after speaking at a me fastaer in pay of the day. If young men were agit to loo

He (Mr. O.) did not believe in croaking: man must He (Mr. O.) did not believe in crosking: man must march through rough places—let him march then by music and not by grosss. The lecturer, after touching in eloquent terms upon the incentives that exist to mac's presenting a hold front against all the frowns of fortune, proceeded to treat of the duty of man to muster the chances of life by energy. Man should, in the first place, consider thet he was a semething—that God senthin into the world to be a fact; he should then plant himself upon his position and not move from it; he was called upon to use his force of thought and to bring the power of his judgment into the field. From whatever quarter contingencies came he was to interrogate them sternly; gathering the treasured wisdom of his race, he was to choose the way treasured wisdom of his race, he was to choose the way of life best litted for him, preferring to be an efficient somebody, with hands a little rough, than a milksop nobody, with langer's as soit as a girl's. He was to study the ecience of probabilities not like the gambler, but a student of practical life; he would look before heleaped, and while prepared for mishape, he would not add himself as one more to the number of those who began life in presumation and ended in despair.

The lecturer closed his discourse by a brilliant peroration, in which alliasion was made to the examples of men mastering the chances of life, as displayed in the lives of Demosthenes, Webster, Columbus and Shakspero. We regret that extreme pressure on our space compels as to curtail our report of the latter part of the lecturer's remarks.

ESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.-The Seventeenth Anniversary of this institution took place last evening at the Asylum, in Sixth-av., between Tenth and Elev-enth sts. The services took place in the chapel of the institution, which was crowded with visitors, mostly ladies. The children, 176 in number, and from 4 to 12 years of age, were at one end of the room upon ele-vated scats, and presented an array of healthy and happy looking faces soldom seen. The exercises of the evening were commenced by prayer by Rev. Dr. Knox, and Scripture recitation by the children, reading of the Bible by James Brown, and a chant. Reports were then made by the Treasurer, Board of Managers, Trus tees, Teachers, and the Physician, Dr. Bowers. The following is an extract from Dr. Bowers's Report: The average annual number of children in the Asylum during the first seven years was 106. The sum of the whole number under care each year, is 1,063. There were 22 deaths, or one in 58 of the whole number under care, and one in 33 of the average annual number. The average annual number of children in the

Asylum for the last ten years, is 166. The whole num-Asylum for the last ten years, is 105. The whole num-ber, each year, under care, is 2,522; there were 20 deaths, or one in 126, of the whole number under care, and one in 84 of the average number. There has been no death in the Asylum since the cholera in 1849. For the first period of seven years the Asylum was under Alepathic treatment, and for the last ten years under meopathic treatment. The rate of mortality for the last ten years would give for the first seven years loss than 9 deaths, instead of 22, and a rated mortality equal to that of the first seven years would give for the last 10 years, instead of 20, more than 51 deaths. There has been no deaths, notwithstanding there has been various cases of scarlet fever, measles and small-pox.

The officers and managers for the year 1853 were

Mrs. William A. Tomlinson, First District, and Mrs. Jemes Boorman, Second District, Managers; Mrs. Eli Wainwright, Treasurer; Mrs. George S. Robbins, Secretary. A Board of Managers, consisting of 28 la-dies, together with Matrons, &c., were also chosen. A class was examined by Mr. Joseph McKeen, County Superintendent of Common Schools, after which the children went through various exercises, consisting of speaking, singing, &c., which reflected much credit upon those ladies having these children under their

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. Mr. Stead of Astoria, and Rev. Dr. Knox, after which the services were closed by prayer, and singing by the

Hon. R. J. Walker is in Washington. His health is improving.

Resolutions declaring the sense of the People of North Carolina against Intervention were last week passed in the popular branch of the Legislature of this State, with few dissenting votes.